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needs of luxury, enjoyment, culture, and personal expression generally — these develop and vary with great rapidity and in accordance, often, with mere passing fads or whims. If Cauderlier uses “needs” in the sense of necessities, he is wrong in assuming that they greatly limit population; if he uses needs in the sense of desires for something beyond mere necessities, he is wrong in assuming that they are but slightly variable.

It should be said that, on the whole, Cauderlier is not so bad as his law. He is, in a way, a victim of a tendency toward over-generalization, from which, however, he sometimes escapes in treating particular aspects of the subject. Particularly is this true in the case of his analysis of the effects of migration on birth-rate, and in the case of his argument that death-rates depend not so much on economic conditions as on the degree of observance of the laws of hygiene.

C. C. CLOSSON.

The Scotch Irish; or, The Scot in North Britain, North Ireland, and North America. By CHARLES A. HANNA. New York: 1902.

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xi + 623 and iv + 602.

EXTREMELY valuable for its wealth of statistico-historical details as to the influence of the Scotch stock, particularly in America, this work is nevertheless fundamentally misleading in its assumption of a sharp racial distinction between the Scotch and the English peoples. The difficulty springs in part from the old mistake of classifying populations according to the accident of prevailing language instead of according to physical characteristics. It is half-unconsciously assumed that the Celtic-speaking population of Scotland was of the same race as the Celto-Slavs of the continent. Thus in enumerating the statesmen of Scottish descent who have occupied the White House Hanna remarks: “This list is instructive in showing that one-half of our presidents have been to a large extent of Celtic extraction.” If this means simply that their ancestors may have spoken a Celtic dialect, the statement is unobjectionable, but unimportant. If it means, as it seems to mean to the author, and would no doubt mean to the casual reader, that these presidents of Celtic extraction were essentially of different race-stock from those of English ancestry, it is misleading. As Hanna himself points out, the so-called Scotch-Irish are Irish only by residence, not by any appreciable degree of intermixture with native stock. Racially they are Scotchmen, whatever that may be found to

mean. Moreover, they are essentially lowlanders from the southwest of Scotland. As Hanna puts it: "Nearly all the men of Scottish birth or descent who are renowned in history trace their family origin back to the western lowlands of Scotland, the district comprising the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries, Wigtown, Kirkcubright, and Dumbarton."

Now, the people of Scotland, and particularly of this southwestern region, are essentially of the same race as the people of England—the north European. They are not, of course, purely Teutonic, but neither are the English. Both nationalities have an element of the older pre-Teutonic stock, misleadingly called Celtic. The only element in Great Britain that ever resembled the Celto-Slav or Alpine race of the continent, the so-called Round-Barrow men, disappeared as completely in the north as in the south. The Romans, contrary to Hanna's impression, left no appreciable trace in the stock of any part of Britain. There remain to consider of the older populations such elements as the Britons, the Cymræ, and the Picts and Scots. It is highly probable that these elements were mainly of the Nordic race or of a closely allied form. If they differed from the pure Nordic type, it was mainly in pigmentation. Then came the period of Scandinavian-Teutonic invasions lasting for a period of six hundred years and blending the different elements of the Nordic stock into what is on the whole the finest example of that race. This in a measure Hanna recognizes as regards the Scottish end of the process. His mistake is in regarding the English as more purely Teutonic than they really are, and thus in contrasting them sharply with the Scotch. So far as there is any difference, it is one of degree rather than of kind, and is certainly a minor variation well within the limits of essential race-unity.

C. C. C.

Poverty: A Study of Town Life. By B. SEEBOHM ROWNTREE.

London: The Macmillan Co., 1901. 8vo, pp. xviii + 437.

THIS volume is another valuable addition to that small sum of knowledge the world now possesses concerning poverty. We are just beginning to know what poverty is, its causes and its extent. Of theories there have been enough, but of facts there have been almost nothing worthy the name until Charles Booth began his work. It was epoch-making, all said at the time, and Rowntree's volume shows the truth of this remark. Both books are rich with fact. Mr. Rowntree,